Standing Joint Task Force – Forcible Entry Executive Level Seminar Capabilities Rollup

Phase II Critical Capabilities

1. The ability to conduct command and control through a combination of co-located and distributed sea-based nodes
2. The ability to conduct distributed, collaborative, en route planning, rehearsal, execution and assessment across networked Joint, Service and multinational command and control systems*
3. The ability to employ and sustain ground units in a distributed manner to achieve operational effects
4. The ability to neutralize the maritime anti-access threat

Derived from the *Command Element Campaign Plan.

Sea-based Command & Control

The ability to conduct command and control through a combination of co-located and distributed sea-based nodes

- What actions are required to implement:
  - Command ship must arrive in JOA prior to Phase II
  - Command ship must be capable of supporting CTF, ACE, CLE, and SOE command and staff functions
  - Distributed command nodes must be located on platforms capable of supporting CCE and subordinate echelon command and staff functions
- Standards associated with this scenario:
  - Technology, processes and organizations must be co-evolved in a manner that supports sea-based C2
  - Sea-based C2 supports those aspects of planning, rehearsal, execution and assessment that are best accomplished through direct human interaction. (The “art of war”)
  - Sea-based nodes support those aspects of planning, rehearsal, execution and assessment that lend themselves to decentralization and automation. (The “science of war”)
- Effect of this capability
  - Advantages: Facilitates on scene situational awareness while minimizing sustainment and force protection requirements for C2 nodes ashore
  - Disadvantages: Creates potential vulnerability afloat
  - Effect on Enemy: Eliminates high-payoff targets ashore
  - Enemy Effect on Capability: Red has limited ability to physically disrupt sea-based C2 and will be largely dependant on IO to disrupt blue C2

Network Enabled Forces

The ability to conduct distributed, collaborative, en route planning, rehearsal, execution and assessment across networked Joint, Service and multinational command and control systems

- **Actions required:**
  - Establishment of a collaborative information environment
  - Access to the CIE for forces embarked in inter- & intra-theater lift
- **Standards:**
  - Sufficient reach-back capability to coordinate with forces deploying/employing from CONUS or forward bases
  - BLOS/OTH/OTM communications capability for forces deploying/employing from the sea base
  - Multinational partners networked with US forces to conduct timely, accurate, and secure information exchange
  - Systems networked across multiple levels of security
  - Command elements capable of integrating and employing the unique capabilities of each assigned unit
  - Command elements capable of supporting the unique requirements of each assigned unit
- **Effect of this capability**
  - Advantages: Facilitates force employment immediately upon arrival in theater, increasing operational flexibility and tempo
  - Disadvantages: Creates a potential critical vulnerability for exploitation by network attack
  - Effect on Enemy:
    - Reduces enemy ability to predict points of entry/assault
    - Places Red in a reactive mode
  - Enemy Effect on Capability: Red employs IO to try and disrupt Blue ability to plan and execute distributed operations

Distributed Ground Operations

The ability to employ and sustain ground units in a distributed manner to achieve operational effects (e.g., isolate CTF Obj ONE & neutralize ASCM / CDCM)

- **Actions required:**
  - Air superiority attained
  - ESG from CCE B provides the battalion isolating CTF Obj ONE
  - Airborne UA employed to neutralize ASCM / CDCM
  - Clandestine insert and sustainment
  - Emergency medevac and extract capability maintained throughout Phase II
- **Standards:**
  - The distributed battalion must be employed from beyond anti-ship/coastal defense cruise missile range (162 nm). Geography of outer islands drives this up to 300nm
  - Committed units must remain effective for the duration of Phase II JAFO
  - Committed USMC battalion must be capable of distributing across an area approximately 100 nm wide and 50 nm deep
  - Committed units must have the connectivity to access and employ joint fires throughout their operating area
  - Committed units must have sufficient responsive fires to support unit missions and force protection
- **Effect of this capability**
  - Advantages: Lends human fidelity and discretion to technical precision
  - Disadvantages: Risks exposing elements of committed units to defeat in detail
  - Effect on Enemy:
    - Provides fidelity on neutralization of ASCM / CDCM
    - Exposes enemy moving in the coastal region to precision fires
    - Prevents enemy reinforcement of CTF OBF ONE
  - Enemy Effect on Capability: Red will try to disrupt C2/net-centric capability to degrade fires

Neutralizing Maritime Anti-Access

The ability to neutralize the maritime anti-access threat. (JP 1-02: “to render ineffective or unusable”)

- What actions are required to implement:
  - Neutralize enemy mine-laying infrastructure
  - Conduct mine detection and clearing
  - Neutralize coastal defense cruise missiles
  - Neutralize anti-ship cruise missiles
  - Neutralize surface threats
  - Neutralize submarine threat
  - Neutralize WME
- Standards associated with this scenario:
  - Threats neutralized sufficiently to allow sea based elements to close on the objective area
  - Sufficient lanes created through minefields to permit surface ship-to-objective maneuver and follow-on sustainment
- Effect of this capability:
  - Advantages: Once threats are neutralized, resources can be introduced faster than aerial delivery means
    - Allows the sea base to close the objective area
    - Permits surface delivery of combat power and sustainment
    - Reduces transit time to objectives
  - Disadvantages: Requires time to achieve and may reveal potential entry points
  - Effect on Enemy: Eliminates his ability to deny maritime access
  - Enemy Effect on Capability:
    - Red utilizes commercial shipping to lay mines/decoys
    - Mere perception of a threat to merchant shipping in the SOM will cause neutrals to avoid area, creating world pressure on the coalition to cease operations

Other Capabilities and Issues

- **What key issues need to be discussed?**
  - Ability to conduct seamless Joint and Multinational operations *
    - Complete and fully integrate operational architectures (OA)
    - Employ interoperable systems (hardware/software)
    - Employ common doctrine and TTPs where applicable
    - Integrate elements of Service and Multinational staffs where applicable

- **What additional key capabilities were considered?**
  - Ability to clandestinely locate and neutralize enemy mines (SSN/SSGN in the MCM role)
  - Ability to clear mines in the surf zone
  - Ability to assess infrastructure and trafficability in support of forcible entry and subsequent operations
  - Ability to rapidly create landing areas for vertical assault and airborne forces
  - Ability to operate Joint CSAR from the sea base

Derived from the *Command Element Campaign Plan.

Phase III Critical Capabilities

1. The ability to deploy, employ, reposition and sustain distributed resources from and between home based, forward based, and sea-based locations in order to concentrate task-organized combat power to achieve desired effects

2. The ability to conduct seamless Joint and Multinational operations*

3. The ability to reconstitute Joint and Multinational forces aboard the sea base

Derived from the *Command Element Campaign Plan.

Concentrating Combat Power

The ability to deploy, employ, reposition and sustain distributed resources from and between home based, forward based, and sea-based locations in order to concentrate task-organized combat power to achieve desired effects

- Speaks to the efficient integration of globally distributed forces to create force packages that are properly tailored for rapid employment at desired locations anywhere in the JOA to realize planned effects

- **Actions required:**
  - Conduct distributed planning, rehearsal, execution and assessment
  - Re-task organize forces for designated missions
  - Provide sufficient sealift / airlift to deploy and employ forces
  - Deploy forces to designated sea-based nodes and / or forward bases
  - Conduct at sea arrival and assembly of:
    - MAGTF fly-in echelon with MPF-F
    - Air Assault UA with AFSB
  - Conduct at-sea arrival and assembly of select MAGTF and Australian forces to form TF Matilda
  - Provide high speed surface connectors between sea-based nodes and shore based locations
  - Conduct forward based arrival and assembly of the Stryker and FCS UAs in Australia
  - Provide heavy, vertical lift aircraft capable of operating between forward bases, sea-based nodes and austere locations in the objective area
  - Provide sufficient vertical and surface means to employ forces from the sea base and / or forward bases

Concentrating Combat Power

- **Required Actions (force development)**
  - Nucleus staff designated to form the core of the command element
  - Designation of specific organizations as STANDING elements of the larger JTF/CTF
  - Joint and multinational exchanged of liaisons
  - Joint / Combined training cycle implemented
  - Habitual working relationships established among commands
  - Common TTP developed
- **Standards:**
  - Simultaneously deliver credible combat power via surface and vertical means directly to inland objectives:
    - TF Matilda
    - Air Assault UA
    - 3 Commando Brigade
  - Simultaneously deliver the Stryker and FCS UAs by airlift / sealift within a 24 hour period
- **Effect of this capability:**
  - Advantages: Allows Blue to employ task-organized combat power to achieve desired effects at any desired location in the battlespace
  - Disadvantages: Requires significant force development, training and integration effort to achieve
  - Effect on Enemy: Presents multiple dilemmas to Red leadership
  - Enemy Effect on Capability: SOF/insurgent operations delay/deny/disrupt ISBs, FOBs and LOCs

Joint & Multinational Operations

Ability to conduct seamless Joint and Multinational operations

- **Actions required:**
  - Fully integrated operational architecture
  - Interoperable systems (hardware/software)
  - Common doctrine and TTPs
  - Integrate elements of Service and Multinational staffs where applicable
- **Standards:**
  - Royal Navy, Royal Marine, and US Army forces able to task organize complementary capabilities to form CCE D
  - Australian Army, Royal Australian Navy, US Navy and US Marine Corps forces able to task organize complementary capabilities to form CCE C
  - Aviation, special operations, and logistics resources from US, UK and Australia able to task organize complementary capabilities to form respective elements of the CTF
  - Effective sensor to shooter link between US and Multinational elements critical
- **Effect of this capability:**
  - Advantages: Provides the CTF commander increased options for force employment.
  - Disadvantages: Difficulties associated with integrating multinational force development
  - Effect on Enemy: Presents multiple dilemmas
  - Enemy Effect on Capability: Red retains the ability to conduct network attack

Sea Based Reconstitution

Ability to reconstitute Joint and Multinational forces aboard the sea base

- **Actions required:**
  - Common equipment and supply items
  - Common doctrine and TTPs
  - Integrate elements of Service and Multinational staffs where applicable
- **Standards:**
  - Airborne UA backloads to the sea base platforms vacated by TF Matilda via vertical and surface means
  - Reconstitution supported by USN, USMC and RAN units and resources
  - Airborne UA prepared for further employment by CCE C or CCE D
  - Airborne UA employs sea based C2 to conduct collaborative planning, rehearsal, execution and assessment for follow-on tasks
  - Airborne UA re-employed via surface, vertical or airborne means
- **Effect of this capability:**
  - Advantages: Provides additional flexibility for force reconstitution and employment
  - Disadvantages: Requires development of common equipment, supply, TTP, etc.
  - Effect on Enemy: Allows Blue to dictate the tempo of operations
  - Enemy Effect on Capability: Red has limited ability to physically disrupt the sea base, but Red activities to impede operations ashore may impact demands on sea based resources

Phase III Other Capabilities and Issues

- **Key issues discussed:**
  - What echelons of command require access to the “CROTP” in order to effectively execute distributed operations?
    - Multiple distributed ground units from different services are, in this instance, adjacent units and they should have the routine capability to leverage each other’s knowledge and capabilities
- **Additional key capabilities considered:**
  - Ability to provide air and missile defense at the tactical level
    - Who covers the gap when sea-based capabilities are ineffective due to distance, terrain or resource constraints?
  - Ability of naval vessels to conduct in-stride MCM operations
  - Ability to clear mines in the surf zone
  - The ability to conduct over the horizon, on the move, and/or beyond line of sight communications
  - Planning, deconfliction, and integration of joint fires across the battlespace
    - Operations conducted simultaneously and distributed throughout the battlespace severely complicate the ability to effectively employ joint fires

Phase IV - Critical Capabilities

1. The ability to plan, execute, and assess sustainment of the Combined Task Force*

2. The ability to provide bulk fuel, ammunition and maintenance to forward maneuver forces

3. The ability to conduct rapid road repair and rapid bridging from the point of employment of a specific unit to its objective

Derived from the *Command Element Campaign Plan.

Combined Sustainment

The ability to plan, execute, and assess sustainment of the Combined Task Force

- Actions required:
  - Anticipate and provide for the rapid receipt of, and response to, requests for logistics support from all elements of the Force
  - Monitor the status of equipment and personnel via automated tools
  - Integration and employment of surface connectors
  - Coordination for aerial delivery
  - Integration and management of Service and Multinational logistics
- Standards:
  - Incorporate logistics C2 into the Collaborative Information Environment
  - Provide Total Asset Visibility
  - Provide In-Transit Visibility
  - Reduce Customer Wait Time
  - Provide Time-Definite Delivery

Ground Force Sustainment

The ability to provide bulk fuel, ammunition and maintenance to forward maneuver forces

- **What actions are required to implement**
  - Build sufficient capacity into the deployment and sustainment pipeline **
  - Exercise sufficient control over the pipeline from end to end **
  - Provide a high degree of certainty to the CTF commander that logistics support will arrive where needed and on time, prepared for use **
  - Responsive employment of immediate support assets (C130 / HLVTOL- “Fat Cow”) in conjunction with overall sustainment plan
- **Standards:**
  - Support to CCE C and CCE D maneuver units in a manner that facilitates tempo
  - Timely and precise delivery of essential support to destinations specified by the supported commander **
  - Right-sized combat support and combat service support footprint in the JOA **
  - Cost-effective logistics support for the warfighter **

***Extracts from the Focused Logistics JFC”*

Mobility

- The ability to conduct rapid road repair and rapid bridging from the point of employment of a specific unit to its objective

- What actions are required to implement
  - Integration of TTPs / equipment to conduct in-stride mobility enhancements